The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1869. NO. 109.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

PRICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE.

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Country Gentlemen

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Notice of Dissolution.

Notice of Sale.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice of Dissolution

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1869.

There are that Senator Wilson owns his district to too much Wade and Ben among the infusion of which element into the new administration we desire to see. It appears to us that dying out, in more ways than one.

John Scott, of Harrington, was yesterday elected by the United States Senate from Pennsylvania for six years from the fourth of March next. We predict that he will take rank as one of the ablest and most useful members of the Senate.

Texas is fast getting towards a Monarchy. The Republic has been virtually postponed, the elections having decided the question. The peril of the country has yet to come, in the conflict of factions for the throne. It is hardly possible that the republican feeling can be extinguished so summarily.

Hannibal Hamlin, from Maine, Cass Ramsey, from Missouri, and Colonel Conness, from Indiana, were yesterday elected by the United States Senate for six years from the fourth of March. The Delaware Legislature elected Prince A. Bayard to serve until the fourth of March, and Senator Thomas Bayard, for the full term from that State—both Democrats.

The barren honor of becoming the Democratic candidate for United States Senator at Harrisburg was warmly contested for by Buckalew and Woodward, the latter winning. Buckalew wanted to be inducted by being voted for—the very reason Woodward opposed him. The quarrel is said to be a very pretty one as it stands. The vote in the Democratic caucus stood, 31 for Woodward, 28 for Buckalew.

The adoption by the House of Representatives of the policy of granting no further subsidies in money or lands to railroads or other private corporations is important. It is noble, duly given, to the Railroad Ring that no money or lands can be had. The fact that the resolution against giving aid in lands was by a considerable majority voted down, seems to authorize the conclusion that roads which deserve them may get assistance—and this will be all.

Now twist the Legislature has voted a copy of Porter's Digest, at $10 a copy, to each member, and two "officers" to every three members, the people are wondering what will be done next at the public expense, and they are watching, too, for the Senator or Member to rise in his place and expose and denounce these things. Who will lead the party of economy and reform, which, as things are going, will surely come up and sweep everything? One sentence in an Ohio Grand Jury's report, or reference and all other outrageous extravagance. The people look to him to defend the Treasury.

Is an for economy and honesty in office? The money in this question will go a great ways to establish its position and militate with General Grover of the man in regard to whom it is asked. It may be of no consequence to them, but we will venture the opinion that those who in our Legislature manifest an extraordinary disposition to spend the public money extravagantly and dishonestly will have "a poor show" with the new administration. If any one is in doubt what to do to place himself in the lead, we will suggest that the way is clear and the time precious. Who leads in taking the back track?

Recent statistics exhibit the following facts in relation to the religious ordinance by the population of Turkey:

Mohammedans	17,000,000
Greek and Armenian Christians	10,000,000
Other Christians	2,000,000
Jews	200,000
Total	29,200,000

This does not show nationalities. We are informed that the Mussulmans are divided between those who originally inhabited the country and the Osmanli and Turkish tribes that conquered them. In addition to the above there are at least 4,000,000 in the Turkish possessions in Africa, chiefly in Egypt, Nubia and Tripoli. According to the above figures there are about twelve millions of professed Christians in Turkey. This is the difficult part of the "Eastern Question," in a moral point of view.

England, Prussia and France, all but compelled to express themselves from a "moral" standpoint. The United States might also claim a voice in the discussion. Within the last forty years, no less than *one hundred and fifty American Swedes*, founded by American missionaries, and imbued with American ideas, have been established in Asia Minor. As American ideas are diffused more rapidly than Greek ideas, the time will soon arrive when the American people will be fully as much interested in the Eastern question as the Greeks. If the question resolves itself into a matter of morality, we are not sure that our citizens should not be consulted now.

Sermons we are within six weeks of the inauguration, nothing is absolutely *certain* concerning the composition of General Grant's cabinet. When we say *certain*, we mean that nothing is known. Nevertheless, speculation is becoming gradually confined to a few prominent names. The present list comprises the names of Washburne, Wade, Rawlins, Sherman, Stanton, Sumner, Morton, Cessna, Frazar Stearns, Boutwell, General J. D. Cox, of Ohio, John A. Broadus, A. T. Stewart, and others. It is asserted by some that the Cabinet will be made up from this list. And it is hinted that the selections will be made nearer the top than the bottom of the list, with the exception of Washburne. The impression is general that he would prefer a foreign mission. Wade is spoken of by the "unwashed ones" as a necessity to General Grant's position. The only objections in the way of Rawlins are in the condition of his health and the value of his personal services to General Grant, who, it is thought, will make it a point to retain him near him during his administration. Boutwell is hailed by the most influential and strongest Republicans, who regard him as a comparatively honest man. Mr. Wade's chances have been developed sufficiently almost to-night to be healthy or long-lived. There has not seem to be much ground, from present appearances, that Pennsylvania will be represented in the Cabinet. Among the names spoken of from this State are ex-Governor Curtin, Secretary General J. K. Moorhead, Forney, and Wilmon D. Kelley.

A CURIOUS MIXTURE.

The advocates of the Ohio Visible Admixture Law which has been declared unconstitutional, have brought it forward in the Legislature of that State in a new dress. The author of the "Amended Visible Admixture" bill furnishes an abstract of his performance. We present some of the important questions:

[illegible]

The second section, as amended, requires the judges to propound the following questions to the witness:

[illegible]

If the third question is drafted is intended to facilitate voting the proxies who amended of the original bill should take out a patent immediately to prevent infringements. We can imagine the ago, really clear, counting among of the naturalized citizens whose method of stating of the facts may be termed the perfection of circumlocution.

The second interrogatory in the second section, if strictly met, need not necessarily embrace more minute details than is absolutely essential to a clear understanding of the location, whom of the year and the hour of the day or night when the applicant was born. The word "where" need not be construed in such a manner as to designate the state or county. As intimate "meaning" accompanying with the people, or "effect of them," it seems will be received as evidence, just the same as a man's "age" can state. Still, even now, the clause "certificate Visible Admixture bill is used [illegible]

As "it is a wise child that knows its own father," we admit that it is asking a good deal of a witness to testify to the paternity of another.

But when the question hinges upon the applicant's maternity, the wisest witness will have abundant grounds for reflection. If he is a reading man, his mind will recur to numberless instances in which Mrs. Cruikshanks was outshone by less pretentious rivals. On the whole, the question should be incorporated with the third interrogatory in the first section, since it is certain that the author of the amended bill desires to facilitate rapid voting. We have made a moderate calculation which shows that these two questions need not "necessarily" occupy more than twenty minutes each. The amendment to the fourth section is a decided improvement on the original bill. All that is required of the voter, after the foregoing queries are satisfactorily disposed of, is to take one or both of his parents with him to the polls, or hunt up their marriage certificate, telling his enemies to remain silent concerning their divorce. To those who find it sufficiently troublesome to rummage among their tax receipts, the additional favor of hunting up old marriage certificates would be a source of pleasure, rather than an annoyance. Upon the whole, the amended visible admixture bill proposed in the Ohio Legislature strikes us as eminently sound.

THE GRAB GAME AT HARRISBURG.

The Legislature at Harrisburg are treading the popular demand for economy and honesty with more than contempt. Instead of condemning their action to it, they are making to increased extravagance—an expense so utterly useless that it can be denominated in no way so properly as by calling it the Grab Game. In the House, on Monday, Mr. Sowers offered a resolution for the appointment of *"twenty-seven additional" pursers and pillers*, making in now in we can get at it, about two "officers" to every three members.

Mr. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, defended this motion on the ground, as it is reported, that the increased work demands this increase of pursers and fillers; and he is further reported as saying that the pursers have misrepresented the expense, which would be "only $2,000," the expense under the officers having been "only $2,000."

We think Mr. Wilson must have been misreported. We credit him with at least ordinary intelligence and a high regard for truth, but his statement, as reported, has nowhere with neither. By referring to the report of the State Treasurer, now lying on the desks of members, we find that the expense of doing the boiling and pudding of the House last year was *thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-three dollars and two cents*, instead of "only $2,000." To what figure the "twenty-seven additional officers" will swell this amount, every reader can calculate for himself. Mr. Wilson, however, says the total expense will be "only $12,000," which encourages us to conclude that the expense is going to be more than doubled, taking the figures to his own reckoning. We predict that the expense will be *nearer fifty than fifteen thousand dollars*.

But why even fifteen thousand? On the first day of the session a bill was put in by responsible parties, who offered to give unlimited loads *to do all the work for five thousand dollars*, a clean saving to the Treasury of *over forty thousand dollars*. This was summarily kicked out. Some people are so unclassifiable as to say it was kicked out because it would completely break up the grab game, whereby certain persons—we will not say who—every winter, divide from thirty to forty thousand dollars.

It will be observed that no attempt has anywhere, by anybody, been made to defend or even explain this bill-sticking out of the bill. Mr. Wilson appears not to have attempted an explanation—no one has done it, and no one can do it, that this pasting and folding business, to me the very middle of term, is a piece of extravagance wholly unbearable, and quite in conflict with economy. Some go so far as to denounce it as an outrageous swindle and premeditated robbery of the State Treasury. Without stopping to chaffer about terms, we will say that it is a perfectly well understood at Harrisburg that a considerable number—perhaps a majority—of the so-called pursers and fillers do not even pretend to work, unless drawing their pay for the session and lumping or and agitated at sorts of bills for a price, can be called work. Will any one pretend to deny this?

Gentlemen of the Legislature, especially you of the Republican side: this thing has a bad look. It has drawn the eyes of the people steadily on you. There are times when the people *will have* economy and honesty. If they cannot have it with you in office, they know how to make a change, and they know, also, in what light to hold those who expend the public money with an extravagance and closely resembling corruption.

We add here the following from a correspondent, who puts the question in a clear light:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Will you do me and unfortunate the pasting and folding business, and the impropriety and its influence of their own use at last year and twenty-seven additional officers. By turning to the laws of 1868, page 5, I find the following officers are allowed to each House by that law, to wit:

	House.	Senate.
Clerks	1	1
Assistant Clerks	1	1
Door Keepers	1	1
Assistant Door Keepers	1	1
Messengers	2	1
Pursers	1	1
Pages and Porters	2	1
Janitors and Firemen	2	1
	11	8
Engrossing Irregulars not included in the act	3	2
	14	10

Now the House asks, and has, in defiance of the law of April 15, 1868, added twenty-seven more to their list. Of course the Senate will insist upon at least eighteen to theirs. The last above given is double what was ever heard of until the last few years.

Messrs. Stamp, Davis, Wilson, & Co. were all members of the last House. What did they mean by passing the law of last April? If the senate pleases and passes this resolution, we call upon Governor Geary to veto this outrageous bill. If the Republican party intends to show itself to be true the members at Harrisburg and Washington, they must hurl from place and power every legislator who impudently votes for such resolutions, and thus save money and rally on the wreckage underneath this heroism. As one of the 25,000 Republican voters of Allegheny county, I give notice to our Representatives that time act, that their case is run. LYCURGUS.

CONSOLIDATED CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

We publish this morning the third of a series of articles on the subject of city improvements, and we would direct special attention to the suggestions contained therein. Now that consolidation has been effected, and every intelligent man has been forced to admit that country property, instead of being depreciated, has been greatly enhanced in value, the necessity of obtaining better means of intercommunication is becoming every day more apparent and pressing. Good roads and well paved avenues in the new districts will do more towards increasing the value of real estate, swelling population, and enhancing the prosperity of the city, than all other improvements combined. Were our city limited to any extent by fixed rule, but good roads—thoroughfares that can be traversed readily and comfortably at all seasons of the year—would be greatly preferred to either gas or water supplies from the city. We would have all these, of course, as soon as practicable, but the most important should be looked after first.

"Civil Engineer," in his communication of this morning, takes up the subject of laying the two principal avenues from the old city, through the new wards, with Ninth-son pavement, and discusses it in a very practical and comprehensive manner. He gives figures to show that the cost of paving down one side of the pavement would not only not pay an onerous burden upon the tax payers, but could be easily borne; and that such a magnificent improvement would confer vast and lasting benefits upon the whole city, none will pretend to deny. The plan proposes a pavement, such as is now in use on West, Fifth and other avenues, from Market street, along Liberty, to the village of East Liberty, and thence along the Greensburg pike to the city line and a similar roadway from Smithfield street along Fifth avenue and Forbes street to the Greensburg pike at Soho, and thence to the city line. The total cost of making these splendid avenues, including drainage, grading, etc., is estimated at $2,500,000, and his plan for raising the means is briefly stated in his communication. It is not necessary to discuss the plan proposed, but if the estimates are correct, as we believe them to be, coming from a competent source, the fact is apparent that the contemplated improvement is at least feasible. The expenditure may appear large, but those who can appreciate the advantages which would result from it, will readily satisfy themselves that the investment, in the language of "Civil Engineer," will pay "cent per cent." We are aware that, so far as the Pennsylvania avenue or Forbes street outlet is concerned, the project of laying the Nicholson pavement has been, for a year or more, carefully considered by a number of principal property holders along the route, and it is deemed entirely practicable.

Our purpose at present, however, is to direct attention to the article of our correspondent, who has evidently studied the subject thoroughly, and is prepared to treat it in a clear and satisfactory manner. His figures can be reviewed by those who are versed in the cost of improvements of this character, and if he has erred in his calculations it will be their duty to set him right. If he succeeds in awakening the public to the importance of securing good roads, at whatever cost, he will confer a benefit upon the people of this community, which will entitle him to rank as a public benefactor.

An Expensive Luxury.

Royalty is the most expensive of all luxuries, even in a pecuniary sense. The Royalty of England costs the British people $15,000,000. The annual income of the United Kingdom, derived from imports and the income from various estates, is collected into what is termed the Consolidated Fund. Out of this is paid the interest upon the national and so-funded debts. Next H. R. H. Queen Victoria draws out £385,000 to pay her annuities, an amount nearly equalling the aggregate sum paid to our Presidents. This is not all H. R. H. receives, however. She receives immense incomes from sinecure or thirteen estates known as the Duchy of Lancaster. Then follow the little sinecure of her eighteen children—£40,000 to the Princess of Prussia, £6,000 to the Princess Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, £6,000 to the dear Duchess of Cambridge, £6,000 to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £6,000 to Princess Mary of Cambridge, £12,000 to the Duke of Cambridge. Luckily by this time the Cambridge stock is all afloat, or the English people might refuse to cash their certificates. Then, of course, the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales and children, and the wealthiest man of modest young man, the Prince of Wales, comes in for his £60,000, in addition to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, making a total of only £80,000 a year. Then comes the extension his ministry so much during the session as the complaint of the parliament of the English Parliament. From the Princess of Wales and children, £30,000 upon her by the Queen and Parliament, with a provision of £10,000 the moment her sake of a husband takes himself out of the sight and hearing of dismal people. The Royal family absorbs a total of about $7,000,000 per annum, one-half of which they collect themselves, the other being summarily collected by the revenue officers. Great as this sum is, it is only a drop in the bucket when compared with the cost of maintaining the Government of the United States. The Royal family, however, alone, it will be seen, would pay our President, Cabinet officers, Senators and Congressmen.

Last Year's Corn and Cotton Crops.

The Department of Agriculture furnishes estimates in detail, of the corn and cotton crops of last year, as follows:

[illegible]

Cotton.—Since the completion of the cotton returns, Texas reports from the counties which have been much more favorable, especially in the middle west, where the cotton was matured with the advantage planted, in better time to secure early planting season since the trial of free labor. Nothing has come in notice was received from Florida until the returns was better, and in all the States west of Alabama the yield was far above the estimates based on the condition of the returns was the case in all the more Eastern States, and in the West the yield is larger than the result. The following estimate is rather more than above the actual yield:

[illegible]

We trust, since a decision has this week been announced by a final Court of Appeal, that the Legislature will accept the result with good grace, and not waste any more time in the vain attempt to make a precedent. It, indeed, as a body, it has the power to do so, which is doubtful, as the decision of the Church of England, this last week, must convince them that the task is a hopeless one. Certainly before the cost of the proceedings is increased by the cost of Pig Iron. There will be a strong effort made at this session of Congress to increase the duty from one dollar per ton to seven dollars per ton, one dollar per ton less duty than Pig Iron, which would make the duty on Pig Iron returned from, and it is confidently expected that the duty will be increased to something over the duty on Pig Iron.

The Champion Landholder.

John Hayward, who is the largest land owner in the country, owning one-half of Morgan county, Illinois, and 40,000 acres of land in Nebraska, and the estimated value of whose estates is five or six millions of dollars, is a native of Plymouth, Mass. In his early manhood, Mr. Hayward was bookkeeper in the publishing house of Hilliard, Gray, & Co., in Boston, a position which he filled for several years. He then went to Peoria, Ill., in 1835, during the great excitement which then pervaded all in regard to Western lands. A friend, Mr. John Hilliard, from Hilliard, Mass., had emigrated to the Illinois town, and had purchased, in twenty years, one of the richest men in the State. By his advice, Mr. Hayward embarked his few thousand dollars in land, and by his close management and strict attention to business he soon found himself in possession of a large property. He is now about sixty years of age, and a very quiet, dignified and refined gentleman. In the winter of 1867 he made a voyage to Europe, and while there he purchased a large number of highly bred cattle, which he imported into this country. He originated from New England to the West, with the view of making for himself a large landed estate. The greater part of them were irretrievably lost in the financial crash that followed the close of the war, and Mr. Hayward was compelled in 1837 to borrow money from his relatives in New England to return home. Mr. Hayward made investments in western cities, but confined himself to farming lands, and has reaped the benefit of his sagacity. For purposes of a similar colony the Wadsworths, who emigrated from Connecticut to Western New York in 1794, became the great landowners of that section, while many of their companions in frontier life, who sought to make their fortunes in the growing West, died comparatively poor and disgusted with the West.

In 1862, Kansas had no white population on its soil, and the property held there was next to worthless. In the report of the Auditor and General of the State for 1867 exhibits a very different state of this. In this period of four-teen years, the population had increased 400 per cent., the value of the live stock owned there was $6,000,000, the value of the improved farms $10,000,000, and the value of the crops was $3,000,000, and the products of the mines were in their whole length five hundred miles.

The general condition of California is reported, this winter, as full of life. Improvements of all kinds are progressing rapidly. Money is plenty and can be had cheap; and, indeed, nothing shows the small pox epidemic. Californians was ever in a better or more satisfactory condition than she is to-day. The winter rains are now at an end, and the farmers are busily sowing and planting have hardly begun yet.

Old Rails.

The circular of one of the oldest New York brokers contains the following remarks about Old Railroad Rails: "Old Rails have not responded to the recent advance abroad, but on the contrary have shown great weakness and actually declined from the highest point. The tendency continues unmistakably downward, and with the large quantity known to be on the way and being shipped from various ports in Europe, the future certainly does not look encouraging for shipments to this country. The market has begun to feel the effect of the extreme dullness now prevailing among American Rail Mills, who have been the only consumers of Old Rails during the past three years. The forced and sudden demand for American Rolled Rails from the Pacific Railroads, who were compelled by law to use only rails rolled in the United States, taxed the ability of the American Mills beyond their capacity to produce. In this extension Old Rails offered a solution to the difficulty, and a demand suddenly sprung up for them from all directions, to meet which over 100,000 tons were soon brought here from foreign countries. The Pacific Companies, after purchasing upwards of 50,000 tons of iron to build their roads, have withdrawn from the market, and as no other roads are now contracting or building are obliged by law to use American Rolled Rails, the demand for Old Rails, from which they have been principally made, will to a great extent cease. The immense amount of steel Rails laid during the past year will release and throw upon the market for this delivery, an equal quantity of old Rails which would otherwise have been re-rolled for account of the roads owning them. The result is a heavy decline, which has been gradually increasing their publishing rapidly during the last three years, it is now generally believed by those that they will be in the market for any considerable quantity of Old Rails, even when they have fallen below the cost of Pig Iron. There will be a strong effort made at this session of Congress to increase the duty on Railroad Iron from one dollar per ton to seven dollars per ton less duty than Pig Iron, which would make the duty on Old Rails returned from, and it is confidently expected that the duty will be increased to something over the duty on Pig Iron.

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An Anti-Ritualistic Triumph.

The Rev. Mr. Escott, the Evangelical who recently won a great victory in the highest court of law, Mr. Mackonochie, of the London St. Albans, was originally charged—first, with elevating the Host during the reading the Prayer of Consecration; secondly, with mixing water with them during the same prayer; thirdly, with using lighted candles on the Communion Table, during the celebrations of the Holy Communion; fourthly, with using incense for the purpose of giving light; fourthly with using incense in the same service; and fifthly, with mixing water with the wine. The celebration, Mr. Mackonochie, of the Communion before the said articles were promulgated, and was admonished not to continue it. The judgment of the Court of Arches condemned the use of incense and of water.

Mr. Escott, going into the details of the decision, is sufficiently severe on the way that the Court was broken at every point. The Court held that the directions of the Prayer Book as to postures were not to be regarded as rubrics, and that, although they were not to be disregarded, and that all ceremonies not prescribed by the Prayer Book were abrogated, this, the Court held, was plainly not the case with Elizabeth's "Act of Uniformity," which prohibited only such ceremonies as were "contrary to" those ordered in the Prayer Book, and declares it did not prohibit images and ornaments. The Court then proceeded to declare that the Prayer Book was "clear, plain and unambiguous."

We repeat, since a decision has this week been pronounced by a final Court of Appeal, that the Legislature will accept the result with good grace, and not waste any more time in the vain attempt to make a precedent. It, indeed, as a body, it has the power to do so, which is doubtful, as the decision of the Church of England, this last week, must convince them that the task is a hopeless one. Certainly before the cost of the proceedings is increased by the cost of Pig Iron. There will be a strong effort made at this session of Congress to increase the duty from one dollar per ton to seven dollars per ton, one dollar per ton less duty than Pig Iron, which would make the duty on Pig Iron returned from, and it is confidently expected that the duty will be increased to something over the duty on Pig Iron.

The Native of Greece and Turkey.

It seems possible that the natives of Greece and Turkey may soon be assigned a higher rank in the estimation of the world. Their natural position in the eyes of the world, and the world therefore know little about them. Admiral Hobart, who was formerly a midshipman in the United States navy, and who is now a high naval officer in the Turkish service. During the present reign, great efforts have been made to improve the state of the Turkish navy. A great deal has been increased both in men and ships. English officers are employed in active being followed as closely as possible, only are English officers employed in the principal posts in the navy and in the dockyards, but also in the army. The Turkish officers,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 21, 1869.

The local money market continues very tight, and the supply of loanable funds appears to diminish. The demand to-day for loans was quite active, but the supply both for customer paper was adequate on the open market for such paper as is usually negotiated, it is common about as usual.

The following were the stock sales on 'Change yesterday, January 20th, an unusual flood of miscellaneous securities being offered, at Messrs. Hallowell, Sanderson & Co.'s auction sale:

Bonds—Sold $1,000 Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad 7 per cent bonds, 1912, 93;

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Mr. BAILEY, of Ohio, advocated and opposed the bill.

Mr. FIELD offered an amendment providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be required to issue any certificate of deposit for less than $50, which was rejected.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered an amendment providing that no greater amount of fractional currency shall be issued than the amount of fractional currency now outstanding, which was rejected.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered an amendment providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not issue any certificate of deposit for the purpose of increasing the currency, which was rejected.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, offered an amendment providing that the banks granted shall be authorized to issue circulating notes to the amount of one-half the capital stock paid in, the money to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in coin or in United States bonds for the redemption of such notes